RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1828. No. 423.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *March* 12.		Fayetteville. *March* 6.		Newbern, *March* 8.		Petersburg, *March* 7.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	36	33	37	40	5	28	100
Peach,	—	—		40	45	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	25	26	22	23	28		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	15	18	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	46	47	40		35	40	40	
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8½	9	8	9	8	9½
Candles, mould,	—	15	18	16		15		14	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	650	400	425	650		500	600
Feathers,	lb.			25		35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	—	40	45	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton	—		—		—		1100	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	32	32	40	29	32	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—			30	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1000		—		850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,	—	50	55	75		60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	950	1050	850	1050	900	1000	850	1150
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	20	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	425		275	300	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8½	9	10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		—		—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

TO CARPENTERS.

PROPOSALS will be received for the covering and enclosing of the Bridge across Eno, at Hillsborough, until 29th instant, when the contract will be made. The plan and specification may be seen on application to J. P. Sneed or Thomas Clancy.

The Commissioners.

March 11. 21—3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK VULCAN,

ONE of the largest and finest Jacks in this section of country, and a sure foal getter, will stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, to commence the 1st of April. For farther particulars see bills.

J. P. Sneed.

March 11. 21—

FOUND,

ON the road between Chapel Hill and New Hope, in January last, a Silk Handkerchief and a pair of Shoes The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, on application to Wm. Scott, near New Hope.

March, 11. 21

NOTICE.

ABOUT twelve months since I lost a note executed to me for the sum of twenty dollars by Alexander Strain; the note was executed some time in the year 1825. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said Alexander Strain from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

James Strain.

March 11. 21—3wp

The House of Entertainment

formerly kept by John Faddis is again opened for the reception of customers.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

March 4. 20—3w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

NOTICE.

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Spring Meeting house, Orange county, on sixth-day (Friday,) the 28th of next month, March, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance of the members is requested The citizens generally are also respectfully invited to attend

Joshua Lindley, Jr. *Sec'ry.*

2d Mo 21st, 1828. 18—

THE BLOODED HORSE ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05—

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

R. L. COOK has just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, a supply of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and of the best quality, among which are the following:

Early York Cabbage,	Early Curled Lettuce,
Large Drumhead do.	Early Cucumber,
Large Burgen do	Round Spinnage,
Large York do.	Yellow Onion,
Yellow Savoy do.	Parsnip,
Philadelphia do.	Long Red Beet,
Long Orange Carrot,	Turnip do.
Large purple EggPlant	Salsafie,
White Turnip Radish,	Ruta Baga,
Red do. do.	Tomatoes,
Long Salmon do.	Parsley,
Long Scarlet do.	Curled Endive,
Yellow Summer do	Curled Cress,
Early Dutch Turnip,	Bush Squash,
Red top do.	Celery.
Yellow Aberdeen do.	

100 papers Flower Seeds, assorted.

R. L. Cook has received a few catalogues of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth's Plants and Seeds, and offer them for inspection; orders for any of which will be received and supplied at short notice.

March 4. 20—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Cuthbert Burton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Williamson Burton, *Ex'r.*

March 4. 20—3w

Take up the Run-away, Negro JACK.

RAN away from the subscriber sometime in January last, a mulatto negro fellow, about six feet two inches high, twenty-two or three years of age, long, full face, rather a down look, would weigh about two hundred pounds; had on when he went away an old furred black hat, a little torn on the brim, a blue broadcloth coat with a velvet collar, pantaloons of casinet, dove colour; his other cloths not recollected. He is the negro fellow Jack that formerly belonged to William H. Whitted, and was sold after the death of said Whitted by his executor; it is probable that he may be lurking about Hillsborough, N. C. where he was raised, and has a pretended wife there and many relations. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if lodged in any jail so that I may get him again; and if brought to me, all reasonable expenses will be paid. And whereas the said negro Jack has left me without the slightest provocation, I request all persons who may see him, to take him, dead or alive. If he should be killed in apprehending, I do and will acquit the person so doing from any liability to me whatever.

Jefferson Horner.

Red-Mountain, Orange county, N. C.
16 miles N. E. of Hillsborough.

Feb. 21. 21—3wp

Printing Establishment for Sale.

IN order to relieve our endorses at bank from their responsibility, to pay our other debts, and close the partnership between us, we hereby offer for sale the office and establishment of the

Intelligencer and Petersburg Commercial Advertiser.

It is needless to expatiate on the value of this property, to a gentleman of talent and capital, capable of conducting the business to advantage. The office is complete and well supplied in every kind of type and press that can be required; and the list of subscribers and advertising custom for many years extended to the establishment, speak for themselves. The newspaper has at no period been more liberally patronized than at present; it has about 900 good subscribers, the amount of advertising has been full 4000 dollars per annum heretofore, with very considerable job work; so that we may say without exaggeration that the gross income of the establishment has averaged about 8000 dollars per annum for the last eight years, while the annual expenses of the printing office at this time amount to little more than 3000 dollars. Such being facts and nothing but facts, (and that we state nothing but the truth any gentleman by calling upon us can be satisfied,) scarcely any consideration but the imperious obligation abovementioned could induce us to part with property so valuable. It will be offered at private sale until the first day of April next; on which day should it not be disposed of (and due notice will be given of a transfer,) it will be sold publicly on the premises occupied by us on Bank street, to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on application; but there is no doubt, should a responsible purchaser present himself, that on paying down a small amount in cash, a reasonable credit for the greater part of the purchase money might be obtained. Gentlemen disposed to avail themselves of this offer, can receive any farther information they may desire, by addressing Dr. Richard Field of Brunswick, Mr. Miles Jordan of Lunenburg, Mr. James B. Kendall of Petersburg, or the subscribers.

Yancey & Burton.

February 19. 20—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and ending on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumper, Pompey.

February 12. 17—tf

From the National Advocate.

Raleigh, N. C. March 1, 1828.

That the southern states, unless it may be Virginia, should ever change their character from agricultural to manufacturing districts is neither to be expected nor desired. But that such a change in public sentiment on the subject of domestic manufactures as is absolutely essential to the prosperity and independence of the south, and conducive to the repose of the union, has already taken place, must be obvious to any one who travels with his ears attentive to what is uttered around him. I speak not of tariffs and protecting duties, for these are the *humbugs* of southern politicians, (alias lawyers) who have too successfully learned the common people to repeat (by rote) their congressional jargon, that the south, under the tariff system, are taxed for the benefit of the north: unmindful or ignorant of the past operation of all our protecting laws, and especially those relating to cotton goods, by means of which the most steady and valuable of all markets has been raised up in our own country for the great staple of the south, and the planter furnished with cotton goods of a much superior quality, and for less than half the price he was accustomed to pay before the existence of the present odious duties on cotton, which, as in the case of the woollens bill, were to benefit the manufacturer at the expense of the southern farmer.

Reason and experience have wasted their light in vain upon the southern mind, to teach them that a nation which consumes more than it produces, and buys more than it sells, must at length become bankrupt. But *necessity*, stern, relentless and direct necessity, has become their teacher. They have shifted, evaded and thrown away her lessons as long as possible, until her rod has become a rod of iron, and its oppression is felt not only among the peasantry and common farmers, but in the halls and at the firesides of the great and opulent.

A cry is now heard which will bring relief. It is but an infant note to be sure; but it is in the same key which has filled New England with plenty and happiness, and which cannot fail to do more for the southern states than all their great staples have hitherto done. "We must produce more within ourselves of the necessaries of life, and buy less from abroad," is now the anxious burden of every man's tongue. The delusive and false doctrine which teaches the farmer and the house-wife to abandon or neglect the making of that which can be bought cheaper than it can be made, has had its full share of influence in producing the poverty and distress of the southern farmer. On this principle, with few exceptions, and until a year or two, and in Georgia to this moment, a plantation is made to furnish not even the provisions much less the clothing of the slaves and animals who work it. Kentucky has this very year drained Georgia of a large portion of the proceeds of their rice and cotton in payment for provisions, horses, and mules. While the merchant takes the balance and is clamorous for more, for goods of foreign manufacture furnished perhaps a year in advance. Under such a state of things it is not strange to hear planters avow that they have proceeded upon a wrong policy, that they cannot longer endure it, and will forthwith change their line of economy. They speak with admiration of any project that may be started for manufacturing among them, and dwell with satisfaction on those advantages they obviously possess over other states, for such purposes. Flocks of sheep are frequently to be seen in North and South Carolina, and the farmers already manufacturing to a surprising extent, (surprising to me) not only clothing for their slaves but for themselves. And as much as they ignorantly rant about the northern manufacturers, they would hail the establishment among them of a few Yankee cotton jinnies as a most important acquisition.

Not only is there presage that the female slave will soon be called from the plough and the field, where she now labours, and find equal if not more profitable employment to her master at the wheel and the loom, but other important additions will no doubt be made to the number of agricultural productions, by which labour will be diversified, and in the failure of one crop, the hope of the farmer will not be entirely cut off. Their system of farming, under enlightened observation may be improved; their breeds of cattle and hogs, now miserable enough, changed for the better.

In Georgia, even before the revolutionary war, the silk worm was cultivated very successfully, so that in one year, about ten thousand pounds of silk found a market in Savannah. Since that time the mulberry has disappeared through neglect, and the business entirely abandoned. It ought to be resumed, since very poor people may grow silk and manufacture it into thread; and once started in such business, it would prove an abundant source of domestic comfort to many who have it not, and of benefit to the public, through a channel now useless if not burthensome. It is not idle to hope that the southern states, abounding with lands, fitted for the cultivation of the grape, and fit for nothing else, will ultimately furnish the union with most of the wine that we now import. Such an era too, it may be hoped, will bring another, which, for the honour of our country, and the welfare of man, I could wish to see hastened, when in the United States, as in France and Spain, the juice of the grape shall take the place of intoxicating liquors, and cheerful and exhilarated spirits the place of beastly drunkenness.

The characteristics of a ride through the southern states, in the month of March, are not unlike those attendant upon a passage in the same month through the middle and northern sections of our country.—Barenness of prospect, cold, rain, and bad roads, render both north and south, at that season, uncomfortable and uninviting; except indeed at the south, I do not any where hear the lively flail, or observe the flax dresser, or find any other indications among the farmers, or their slaves, of profitable winter employment. They seem all to be waiting for the season to plant cotton. My route lay through the fine plain country, where the poverty stricken soil, covered with fat pine, affords to those who settle upon it scarcely an apology for doing so, except that, in the language of the country, they may reckon upon "a right smart chance for lightering;" such is the abundance of pitch pine, with which they are furnished. I saw no plantation in Georgia, the Carolinas nor the Virginian, that did not make the idea of Southern Nabobs, (the bug bear of the north,) seem perfectly ridiculous. Nabobs! go north, go any where, but to the south to find Nabobs.

No men are more unpretending, plain and removed from haughtiness and pride than the southern farmers. Their slaves are still respectful in their manners, and meet from their masters all necessary care and kindness. Their condition cannot be improved. To make them free would be to make them miserable vagabonds.

Manufactures of Cotton in the Southern States.

Letter from a gentleman in Virginia to Mr. Thomas Massey, Nov. 23, 1827.

SIR—I am a subscriber to a paper, in Baltimore, called the American Farmer, in which I have this moment read a letter from you, to I. S. Lilly, esq. upon the subject of what we sometimes call a cotton factory; and being desirous of further information in relation thereto, I have taken the liberty, notwithstanding I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, of addressing myself to you.

I am desirous of putting up a factory, with from 300 to 500 spindles, but as there is no such establishment in this section of the country, I am very deficient in practical knowledge. You will, therefore, greatly oblige me if, at some leisure moment, you would favor me with information upon the following points:

1. What should be the size of the house, and with what materials constructed?

2. I can form an accurate estimate of the cost of building a house of a given size, and the cost of conducting water to the wheel—suppose so much of the work to be done—that is to say, the house built and the water put upon the wheel, what will then be the probable cost per spindle, of constructing machinery for spinning cotton?

3. Would an ingenious millwright, who had barely seen a cotton factory, be competent, so far to progress with the work, as to locate the house, and con-

first the water to the wheel, or would it be best to have from the beginning, a workman experienced in the construction of cotton manufactories?

4 What part of the machinery, (if any,) and the materials, would it be best to purchase in those sections of the country in which such machinery is constructed?

5 I have a pond and race, hitherto used in conducting water to a saw-mill, where I propose to erect the factory, with so much done, what length of time, with ordinary industry, would it take to put into operation, a manufactory with 300 to 500 spindles?

Your answer to these inquiries will confer a singular favor upon me, and I will only further add, that it will afford me great pleasure in reciprocating (should it fall in my way,) the favor.

Yours, &c. A.

MR. MASSEY'S REPLY.

Near Wilmington, (Del.) Dec. 1, 1827.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 23d ult. I duly received, wherein you state you are desirous of putting up a factory of 300 to 500 spindles, &c. In answer to your queries: 1st. A building 25 by 30 feet, three stories high, the ground floor used for looms, work-shops, &c. the second story for carding and preparing; the third story for spinning frames, mules, and the garret for picking cotton. Where stone is cheap, it is the material generally used—brick next, as frame has to be lathed and plastered throughout, and costs as much here as stone or brick.

2d. Carding engines,	$900
Drawing and roving frames,	200
Cans, bobbins, &c.	50
120 throssel spindles,	600
80 slutcher spindles,	400
300 mules spindles,	800
500 spindles cost	2950
Drums and gearing to drive the machinery, exclusive of water-wheel and foreway,	250
	3200

For very coarse work, such as bagging, blankets, &c. it would require more carding engines to keep 500 spindles at work, than is here estimated.

3d. Any millwright would be competent to locate the house and put up the water wheel, provided he placed the shaft in the center of one end of the mill, with a wheel-pit to take a six-feet pit wheel to drive the drums.

4th. As it requires a great many expensive tools and engines to make the machinery, I think it would be cheapest to get the machinery made at an established machine-shop in Baltimore, or the nearest place to you. It can be packed up and waggoned without injury.

5th. By the time the buildings and millwrights' work are completed, the machinery could be obtained from any extensive machine-shop, and in three weeks after it is in the building, it could all be put in operation.

Respectfully, your friend,

THOMAS MASSEY.

RETRENCHMENT.

During the discussion in the House of Representatives of the CHILTON resolutions, which sought to reduce all expenditures but that for the pay of members of congress, Mr. Letcher, a colleague from Kentucky of Mr. Chilton, thus touched that topic:

"Something was said by my colleague, (Mr. Chilton) about the high rate of salaries in this city. Gentlemen have said, look at the salaries of your officers! $1800! $000! $1800 a year! and some even higher!" Why, sir, this place is not like Kentucky! the finest and most favored place upon the globe; with the best soil, the best climate, and I will add, the best population—a little excitable to be sure, but a people whose character has been misunderstood and misrepresented. There, living is cheap, and all things are plenty. —A man who has one hundred dollars can live upon it for a year or for two years.—How long does it last here? A man that makes it last a month, does very well indeed. Why, sir, bring a Kentuckian, and place him on a farm near this city, and though he were a fine, healthy, florid, rosy man, when he came here, he would pine away with the prospect before him. Sir, no man can live in this country. He can't exist in it, unless he has some hope and prospect of getting away. A region, though romantic and beautiful in appearance, that is without any soil, without any produce, without any commerce: a place that has to buy all it eats from Pennsylvania and the upper part of Virginia, or from Nova Scotia; for the very potatoes of this District come from Nova Scotia and Ireland! Who would live in it that could get to Kentucky?

"But, sir, there is the subject of our own pay, a subject truly delicate. I have no doubt in the world that my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe) spoke *feelingly*, when he said that any deduction of our compensation, was nothing but idle talk. I well know that he is not in favour of it.—Oh, no, sir! The medicine may do very well for others, but it will not do for him at all. Now, sir, the gentleman who introduced these resolutions, and who, in debate, has more than once been called the "doctor," by his political friends, gives at least this pledge of his sincerity—he is willing to take a little of his own medicine, though not much; but as to my other friend from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe,) so far from being willing to reduce his salary to six dollars a day, I would venture a wager, that he would not reduce it six cents below its present standard. Sir, the gentleman is a great friend of economy in the expenditures of government; but he is like the doctor, who says my medicine is excellent indeed; take a little of it; you don't know how much good it will do you: but when you ask him to take a little himself, he's off."

Extract from Mr. Sergeant's Speech on Mr. Chilton's resolutions.

"A great deal has been said about the patronage of the government, and its employment to strengthen the administration in the possession of power. This had been particularly and forcibly insisted upon by the gentleman from South Carolina. Upon this point, he said, he (Mr. S) might probably differ from many, and perhaps be thought singular. But so far from thinking patronage a source of power, he regarded it as a destroying canker, let it be employed as it might. He was strongly inclined to believe, that the executive would be stronger without it. He would not appeal, in support of this opinion, to a statesman of former times—he did not like the authority; that statesman had employed a more direct mode—but he would appeal to the nature of man. Let gentlemen reflect, and then, he said, let them tell me which are the strongest passions and feelings of our nature, those which seek our own gratification or those which terminate in doing good or in doing justice to others? Gratitude, for example, or self love, revenge, dislike. The one is moderate, and dull—the other active, violent and enduring. He who has the power to appoint, must also disappoint. For one that he can appoint, he must disappoint ten; and all who are disappointed are very apt to be offended, and think themselves injured. The one who is selected may feel a cool and temperate regard for the executive. Even this is not always the case; in many instances, pride suggests to us that we owe nothing but to our own proper merits. The disappointed applicants, on the contrary, each of them supposes himself to be at least as deserving as the successful candidate, deeply feels the wrong they think has been done them, and they yield themselves to the resentment it naturally excites. No, said he, give me no patronage, where there are so many to solicit, who think they have equal claims. But this is not all. The present debate proves it. There is no part of the conduct of a public man so liable to misconstruction, so inevitably exposed to misconstruction, especially in times of party excitement, as the exercise of this power called patronage.—He must exercise it, because the constitution and laws require him to do so; he has no choice but to make the needful appointments; and yet, the moment he has made them, by the application of the rule quo animo, they are imputed to unworthy motives. If he appoint a friend, it is to secure him. If he appoint an enemy, it is to buy him.—Every way it is to corrupt."

Official Pests —Most of those distinguished men of our country who have held the highest ranks in her councils, have passed from their splendid stations into the chill embrace of poverty. Of this fact, the late Mr. Clinton affords another example. At his death, though rich in the affections of millions, he was poor in this world's goods. He had great opportunities to aggrandize himself; but he scorned to seize upon them. With the knowledge which he must have acquired in relation to lands and estates along the line of the canal, and his foresight into the rapid advancement in value, he might have speculated deeply, and enriched himself almost beyond measure.—But he died poor: and the fact speaks volumes for his sincerity and his patriotism. Since his death, the chattels of his household have been grasped by greedy creditors—an execution clings even to those silver vases, the grateful gift of the merchants of New York on the completion of the canal—and his offspring are thus robbed of a proud memorial of their father's greatness and virtues. Can the legislature and people of New York behold these things without a sympathizing tear or an atoning blush?

Boston Bulletin.

Another Victim to Intemperance.

A young man died in Raleigh, on the 14th inst. from excessive intoxication. He was a stranger, said he was an Englishman by birth, that his name was Davis, and that he had friends in Charleston, to reach whom, he solicited pecuniary assistance.

It gives us more pain than we can express, to mention in connexion with his death, one of the most daring outrages against humanity and decency, ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The deceased had not been buried more than an hour, before information was lodged with the intendant of the city, that some persons were in the act of disinterring his body, in open day. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain the fact, and to apprehend the offenders; but certain citizens hearing of the shameful proceeding had, in the mean time, gone to the grave-yard, where they saw three persons at the newly closed grave. On their approach, two white men walked off, the other, a free negro, remained. Him they seized and brought before the intendant, who, after examination, committed him to jail, and a warrant was immediately issued against the two white men, his employers, who were identified; but owing to the refusal of one of the city constables to execute it, the principal actor in this disgraceful scene had time to get out of the way before another officer could be found. The other person was brought before the intendant, is under recognizance, and with the negro, will take his trial at the approaching superior court.

It appeared on the examination, that the motive which induced this violation of the grave, was not to subserve the cause of medical science, by affording a subject for dissection, but to obtain the teeth of the unfortunate stranger for purposes of dentistry! And the offenders had proceeded so far towards the accomplishment of their object, as to have opened the coffin and inserted a chisel into the mouth of the deceased, when they were discovered!!! *Register.*

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

An authentic account of the statistic condition of the principal European powers, extracted from the most recent statements of the European statistical writers, in the concise form of paragraphs.

The surface of territory in geographical square miles of the kingdom of France is 200 000. Her population 31.600,000 Her revenue reckoned in dollars, 196 338,000. The capital of her public debt, (including 10 000,000 for the indemnity of the emigrants,) 729,000 000. The number of her standing army, 232 000. The number of her ships of war, 49 ships of the line, 31 frigates, and 10 corvettes.

The like territory and dimensions of the empire of Austria is 220 579 square miles. Its population 20 700,000 Its revenue $64 000 000. The capital of its public debt $466 000,000. The number of its standing army 276 000. Its marine a few frigates and gallies.

The like territory and dimensions of the united kingdom of Great Britain, (in Europe,) 90 000 square miles. Her population 21.000,000. Her revenue $252.600.000. The capital of her public debt, $4 000 200,000 000, including her unfunded debt. The number of her standing army 86,000. The number of her ships of war 28 three deckers, 85 two deckers, 172 frigates, 157 corvettes, and 25 000 seamen.

The like territory and dimensions of the empire of Russia, [in Europe] 1,463.000 square miles: in Asia 5 967,000 sq. miles. Her population in Asia four millions. Her revenue $62.000 000. The capital of her public debt, $268,000,000. The number of her standing army, 740 000. The number of her ships of war, 30 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 1 corvette. 48.000 seamen.

JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND.

A shoe-maker at Baldcraig, near Stone-haven, was charged under the Scotch Game Laws (which Lord Wharncliffe took for the model of his bill) with having shot at a hare without being qualified; and having pleaded guilty, he threw himself on the mercy of his judges—Justices of the Peace—and entreated them to consider that he was the only support of his aged parents. On this Mr. Allardice, one justice said, "I do not think he deserves any mercy, as I am informed that besides being a poacher, he is a thief; that he has been known to steel bee-hives and leather, and Mr. Boswell knows this to be true." Mr. Boswell the other justice, replied—"I cannot say as to the bee-hives; but I was informed by a respectable farmer (now dead) that he stole a quantity of leather." R. Robertson was fined in the full statutory penalty of 20*l.* and 3*l.* 13s. 6d. the duty for a game certificate. Having brought an action against these magistrates for 800*l.* damages, it was contended by the magistrates that the words in question were spoke by them in the due exercise of their judicial functions as justice of the peace, when, by the prisoner pleading guilty, and throwing himself upon the mercy of the court for a mitigation of punishment, his character became the subject of consideration. But to this it was answered, that the offence with which he was charged under the Game Laws, had no reference to or connection with the crime of theft, with which these justices had charged him; and calumnious words, though spoken judicially, if not pertinent to the cause, are grounds of damages. The court of session decided against the justices—that the words spoken were actionable.

Bursting of the Thames Tunnel, and Six Men Drowned.

We regret to announce that a second irruption of water took place early on Saturday morning into the Thames Tunnel, and that the gush was so sudden and violent as to cause the loss of six lives. The present irruption has taken place several feet nearer the north shore of the river than the former one, and beyond the spot where the bags of clay had been sunk It is said that proper soundings had not been made, and that the deposit of clay ought to have been more extensive than is was, as the soil is gravelly and liable to quicksands. About 100 men were employed at the time of the irruption, and the confusion was tremendous. In three minutes the tunnel was entirely filled with water. Mr. Brumel, jun. was in the shield at the moment and narrowly escaped with his life by swimming: he is much bruised in various parts of the body.

Curious case of Compounding a Felony.

We lately referred to the robbery of Mr. Brougham's bag of briefs, and the means by which it was recovered, with the remark that the case presented a curious aspect of the state of the London police. A new instance of *composition* between the robber and the party robbed, or the larcenor and the larcenee, has occured in that city, and has occasioned a great sensation. The circumstances are these:—

The store of Messrs. Grimalde & Johnson, watchmakers, in the Strand, was not long since robbed of property to the amount of eight thousand pounds sterling, without breakage into the premises and in spite of a watchman and box stationed close upon and overlooking the premises. No clue could be found for the purpose of tracing the depredators, and Messrs. Grimalde & Johnson were obliged to content themselves with pocketing the loss. Recently, however, while Mr. Johnson was standing in his shop, a well dressed gentleman-like man entered, and having called him aside as if to speak upon some particular business, told him without any circumlocution of speech, that the whole property might be restored on payment of 1500*l.* Time was given him to consider the proposition, and he was informed that he could furnish his answer the next evening, when a person in a hackney coach would drive up and receive it. He was told, however, that the 1500*l.* must be *first* paid; and that he must have *faith*, as without it, nothing could be done.

Mr. J. was very naturally puzzled what to do; because, if the offer should prove a deception—if the 1500*l.* should become an additional loss, he should have reason to consider himself much nearer being a ruined man than before. The pledge, however, was taken and proved fortunate. Late on the next evening, a man drove up in a hackney coach, and Mr. J.'s attendance was required. The man demanded the 1500*l.* which were forthwith tendered to him in *bills*; but he was not to be caught, and demanded sovereigns, which were accordingly paid him. Mr. J. was then told to walk over Waterloo bridge on the ensuing (Sunday) evening at a particular hour; to walk on the right hand side of the bridge, to go by himself; to pass through the gate on the opposite side; and to proceed to the right hand corner of the first street over the bridge, where some one would accost him. He was further assured that he would be watched all the way; and that if he were seen to be followed by any person in the hope of tracing those who might speak to him, no notice would be taken of him, but the 1500*l.* would be sacrificed. Mr. J. faithfully kept his engagement, and attended as desired.

On arriving at the corner of the first street over Waterloo bridge, some man muffled up in a cloak, came up to him, placed a key in his hand, and told him that at the corner of such a street, naming it, he would perceive a hackney coach waiting. The key was the key of a trunk which he would find in that coach, and which trunk contained all the lost property. Mr. J. proceeded accordingly, and there, sure enough, found the coach waiting; and on getting into it, there was the trunk with which he went home. On opening the trunk at home, all the stolen property was found, with the exception of some trifling articles; but he was told, should any of the articles be missing, they should be forthcoming on notification of such fact being given.

This is a curious affair, and shows the consummate ingenuity of the villains by whom the English metropolis is infested. The offence of compounding a felony is punishable by statute, and the papers are loud in their cries against this transaction.—Some of them have even insinuated that an officer of the police had a hand in it; but the magistrates repelled the insinuation, and demanded any evidence of the kind which could be furnished—but none was given.

N Y Statesman.

Indians —The whole number of the four largest tribes within the United States, is stated at fifty thousand —The Creeks 20,000; the Cherokees 9,000; Choctaws 21,000; and the Chickasaws 3,625 It appears from more recent information, that the number is probably much greater, and is rapidly increasing. These Indians enjoy all the advantages which our own citizens in our new states and settlements possess, except the political rights and privileges, of which we deprive them.

Kentucky.—The Frankfort Commentator contains a long report of a singular course of proceedings in the senate of Kentucky, in relation to the charges of corruption which have been made against the members of congress of that state, who voted for Mr. Adams in the presidential election. While this resolution was pending, several days were devoted to the examination of witnesses to prove or disprove the charges referred to. Some of the witnesses called, refused to be sworn, on the ground that the inquiry was not one which is constitutionally cognizable by the senate of that state. The senate declined resorting to any compulsory measures, to induce them to give testimony. Others answered with willingness. A Mr Kendall swore that he received information from a Mr. Blair, who was a friend of Mr. Clay, three or four weeks before the presidential election that, if Mr. Adams was made president, Mr. Clay would be his secretary. He said also, that some time before the presidential election, he (Kendall) received a letter from Mr. Clay stating that, on a contingency depending on the election, he intended to offer him a situation at Washington, and afterwards, when in Kentucky, offered him a situation in the department of state, which the witness declined.

Mr. Hardin, a senator, requested the witness to produce Mr. C's letters. Mr. K. replied that he had burnt them. The witness was asked by Mr. Harden if it was his habit to burn his letters. The witness answered, that it was his practice to burn such as he wished neither friend nor foe to peruse. Mr. Harden remarked that the witness did not appear to be very scrupulous about swearing to the contents of such private letters for the information of both friend and foe, notwithstanding he had the precaution to burn them to keep them a secret. The rest of the testimony proved very little. Much of it was hear say, and that not of a very positive character.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, March 9.

The editors of the Gazette have received, by the packet ship Virginia, Captain Collins, from Vera Cruz, files of the papers of that place to the 18th of February, inclusive, and have translated the following articles; from which it will be seen that the recent revolutionary movements were very short-lived, all the principals in the affair having been arrested, and tranquility restored.

The Aguila Magiciana, of the 4th states that Gen. Baragan and Col. Santa Anura had been arrested by Col. Castro, charged with being concerned in the recent revolutionary movements, and were conducted to the castle of Ulua, by order of Gen. Mora.

Guona, commander of the 11th battalion, and five of his officers, had also been arrested in Horcasitas. "Thus has terminated," says the Aguila, "in less than a month, a revolution which at first looked so threatening, by the capture of the only individuals who were at large that participated in it. Such extraordinary success is owing to the great activity and energy of the government, the efficacy and promptitude with which its officers have acted, the co-operation of the state government, and, in fine, the good sense of the people."

The legislature of the state of Oaxaca has unanimously passed a decree, directing the governor to lay before them, at the opening of their next session, an account of all females in the state, married to expelled Spaniards, who may be in destitute situations; together with a statement of the number of legitimate children. The decree then provides for the payment to such persons of two reals per day, if they have no legitimate children, or if they only have one; three reals if they have two; and four reals per day, if they have three or more.

Great excitement was produced in the city of Gautamala, on the 3d of January, in consequence of the murder of the British consul, Mr. O'Reilly, the previous night. It appears that some of his friends had deposited in his house a considerable quantity of specie and jewels, which was done in the presence of one of his servants, Jose Dolores Bonilla. This excited his cupidity, and induced him to form the plan, in conjunction with some of the other servants, to get possession of the specie, &c. by murdering their master.

It appears that they entered his bed room, when one of them gave him a violent blow on the head, and then gave him a deep stab in the side of the neck, and then hid the body in the chimney. Bonilla and his accomplices immediately ran away, carrying with them their master's horses and the inhuman murder was not discovered till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The murderers were immediately pursued, and Bonilla was taken on the 6th and thrown into prison at Cuajunquelapa. He was forthwith tried and sentenced to be executed.

The funeral of Mr. O'Reilly took place on the 4th ult. and was attended by all the civil and military authorities, and a large concourse of persons of both sexes.

The Duke of Wellington stated, in debate, in the House of Lords, on the 29th of January, that it was the intention of his Majesty's government to introduce, in the course of the session, a Corn Bill, founded upon that which had been rejected last year.

Foreign Intelligence.

By arrivals at New York and Boston.

The two Houses of the British Parliament assembled on the 29th January, when His Majesty's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

In the House of Lords, after the reading of the Speech, the Duke of Wellington took occasion to disclaim all intention of censuring Admiral Codrington, but lamented that the battle at Navarin had been fought. Earl Grey considered the affair "an upward circumstance, nay, more—a most unfortunate calamity." The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt more strongly called on to defend, than his conduct at Navarin; he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinions.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham spoke strongly against the manner in which the King spoke of the affair at Navarin, and objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Premier.

In the House of Lords, February 24, Lord Holland gave notice that he should call for information touching the exact state of the relations subsisting between Great Britain and Turkey; and the precise nature of the instructions given to Admiral Codrington. In the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse had given notice that he should, on the 14th of February, move the House to *thank* Ad. Codrington and his companions for their invaluable services at Navarin.

At a meeting held at Dublin "every Irish, member of Parliament was declared to be an enemy to the freedom, peace, and happiness of Ireland, who should support, either directly or indirectly, any administration of which the Duke of Wellington, or any individual professing his principles, was the head."

Turkish Affairs.—It is stated in a German paper that the Turkish government had shown a disposition to make an approximation to the conditions laid down in the treaty of the 6th of July.

They write from Leghorn, January 18 that the part of the Egyptian fleet which escaped at Navarin, has sailed for Egypt. Ibrahim remains in the Morea, at the head of his troops, awaiting the orders of his father. Many places have fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

The Morning Herald states that the Turks demand an indemnity of 150 millions of piastres for the destruction of their ships!

An extensive revolt has broken out in Arabia, which compelled the Viceroy of Egypt to send troops for its suppression. The rebels had obtained advantages in several actions, and are said to have taken possession of Mecca and Taif. 20,000 men were on their march from Cairo, to arrest their progress.

Two dreadful fires had occurred at Bankok, the capital of the Siamese dominions, which destroyed upwards of fifteen hundred houses.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, London papers to the 16th of February, inclusive, have been received.

The Ministry.—It will be seen that the whole London press has been at fault, in regard to the probable result of the new ministerial arrangements; the Duke of Wellington having received and accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister. The following is a list of the members of the new cabinet.

The Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, vice Lord Goderich.

Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord President of his Majesty's Privy Council, vice the Duke of Portland.

Lord Lyndhurst, continues Lord Chancellor.

Lord Ellenborough, Keeper of the Privy Seal, vice the Earl of Carlisle.

The Hon. Henry Goulbourn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Herries.

The Right Honourable William Carr, Viscount Beresford, Master General of the Ordnance.

The Right Honorable Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. Huskisson, remains Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Earl Dudley continues Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Melville, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn.

Mr. Charles Grant, continues President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Bexley.

Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney.

Lord Palmerston, continues in the War Department.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army.

The news of the formation of a new Ministry, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, was received in Ireland with very great regret, and it seems to have inspired not only the leaders of the Catholics, but the whole of that population, with new energy and increased determination. Already a resolution has passed the Catholic Board, stating, that on no consideration will the Catholics support any public man who gives his sanction to any administration directed by the Duke of Wellington.

Greece.—Count Capo d'Istra was at Malta on the 9th of January, on his way to Greece. Great expectations were formed from his administration of the Greek Government. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti died at Vienna, January 20. Lord Cochrane has returned to England.

STILL LATER.

Advices from Odessa, of the 25th of January, state that a Russian vessel had arrived there in 11 days from Constantinople, and brought the news that the Bosphorus was closed against the flags of all nations, and that it had been announced to the subjects of the three powers that after the expiration of a certain time, the right of foreign protection would no longer be acknowledged there. These measures had been taken, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the diplomatic body at Peru.

A letter from Odessa confirms the above, and adds that the Porte has caused cargoes of corn to be landed, which were on board the English, French and Russian ships, and has given the owners in return mere receipts. It was thought that almost all the Christians would quit Constantinople.

Smyrna, December 3.

The Sultan has ordered an assembly of the principal men of the empire to meet as soon as possible in Constantinople; every great town is to send two deputies—every smaller town one. These deputies are to be chosen among the Avandes—that is the richest landholders. This is the first instance in the annals of Turkey of the convoking of such an assembly, and it is hoped that, unless political events should interfere, important changes may thereby be shortly effected in the internal organization of the Ottoman empire.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, March 8.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for internal improvements was read a third time and passed—ayes 124, noes 67. An attempt was made to amend the title, by striking out "making appropriations for internal improvements," and inserting "to authorize the completion of surveys, and for other purposes;" but this motion failed. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade, when Mr. P. P. Barbour spoke at some lengt hagainst the bill. Mr. Drayton rose to address the committee, after Mr. Barbour, but before he had made any progress the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, March 10.

In the Senate, the committee on military affairs made a report, concluding with a resolution, that it is inexpedient to abolish the office of major general of the army. A bill granting a donation of one township of land to the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and another to the North-Carolina institution, was passed to a third reading. Several hours were spent in the discussion of the claims of the state of South-Carolina, for farther remuneration for military services rendered in the late war.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, on Saturday, on the subject of applicants under the commission setting in this city, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, a bill for extending the time for which the commission has been appointed having passed the senate, was modified and agreed to, after a short discussion. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. S. Wright spoke for about three hours, in conclusion of the remarks he commenced when the bill was last under discussion. He terminated his remarks about the usual hour of adjournment, when Mr. Woodcock obtained the floor. The committee then rose, and reported progress.

Tuesday, March 11.

In the Senate, the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the revolution was resumed, the motion to fill the blank with 1,100,000 dolls. still pending. Messrs. Harrison and Robbins spoke in favor of the bill. The motion to fill the blank with 1,100,000 dollars was lost, only 18 voting for it. Mr. Hayne moved to fill the blank with 800,000 dollars, and supported the motion at some length, but no question was taken on it.

In the House of Representatives, the house resumed, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the tariff, when Mr. Woodcock made some observations in opposition to the bill as reported. —After he had concluded, the committee rose.

Wednesday, March 12.

In the Senate, the bill for adjusting the claims of the state of South-Carolina against the United States was read a third time and passed. The senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the revolutionary army, the motion made yesterday by Mr. Hayne to fill the blank with 800,000 dollars pending. After some debate, Mr. Hayne's motion was negatived—26 to 19. Mr. Smith, of Md. moved to fill the blank with 500,000 dollars; which was also negatived—25 to 20; and the bill was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on the district of Columbia to inquire into the police estalished and enforced in the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in regard to the slaves, and other negroes and mulattoes, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary to enforce discipline among them. He gave his reasons at some length, and the resolution was agreed to, ayes 125, noes 22. Mr. J. S. Barbour offered a resolution on the subject of dissolving the connexion between the president and the disbursing officers, and said a few words in explanation. Mr. Storrs rising in reply, was checked by the speaker, the hour devoted to that kind of business having expired. The house then, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union resumed the consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, commenced some observations on the bill, but before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Oakley, the committee rose. The house then took up the joint resolution providing for the distribution of the books remaining in the library, which induced a sharp discussion, in which Mr Randolph and Mr. Wright were the principal speakers. The discussion was finally cut short, by a successful motion of Mr. Sprague to lay the resolution on the table.

Thursday, March 13.

In the Senate, the bill for the adjustment of the land claims in the state of Mississippi, was considered and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the erection of an arsenal at Pensacola was amended so as to make the location on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola bay, and ordered to a third reading. Some discussion took place on the bill to authorize the lease of certain lead mines in the state of Missouri; but the question was not taken on ordering it to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, on the subject of dissolving the connection between the executive and disbursing officers, was laid on the table at his request. The resolution offered by Mr. Woods, calling on the president for information relative to the individual deposed by Col. M'Kenney during his mission to the Indians, was taken up, and, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, when Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, concluded his remarks against the bill as reported. He was succeeded by Mr. Martindale, who argued for some time on the same side. Mr. Barnard, of New York, then obtained the floor, and on his motion the committee rose.

Friday, March 14.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, in the year 1828 was passed. The bill for the better organization of the medical staff of the army was considered; and, after some discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills. The senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on Thursday, by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of the expenditures in the examination of the land offices for 1825, 26 and 27, was modified on motion of Mr. Woods by including the years 1823, 4; and further, on motion of Mr. Vinton, by embracing in the inquiry the benefits which have resulted from the examination, and in this form was agreed to.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 26.

The earthquake observed here on the night of the 9th instant, was also very sensibly felt as far north as Baltimore, and south as far as Columbia, South Carolina. The Washington Telegraph speaks of two shocks, each of about fifteen seconds continuance. The Baltimore Gazette also mentions two shocks.

Don Joaquim Campino, minister plenipotentiary from Chile, was presented to the President of the United States, and delivered his credentials, on the 8th instant.

The Governor Connecticut has appointed Friday the 4th of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout that state.

A law has been passed by the legislature of the state of Maine, extending, after the first day of June next, the limits of the jail yard to the boundaries of the respective counties; thus virtually abolishing imprisonment for debt.

A newspaper has been established at New-Echota, in the Cherokee nation, called the *Cherokee Phœnix*. It is printed in the English and Cherokee language, in alternate columns, on a super-royal sheet, once a week, and edited by a native Cherokee; and is represented as highly respectable in appearance.

We lately published, from a Vermont paper, a story of two men who alternately shot an apple from the head of the other. A farther account of this exploit has completely changed its aspect. An inverted potash kettle effectually protected the party from danger, while a hole in its bottom suffered the apple to rest on his head.

A premium of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, has been offered by the Savannah Anti-Duelling Association, for the best essay on Duelling to be transmitted to C. W. Rockwell, esq. on or before the 15th of November next.

An unprecedented pressure on the money market of the northern cities, is at present experienced, from which disastrous consequences are anticipated. The cause is attributed to the course of exchange with England, which has for some time been against us.

The editor of a paper published at Cincinnati, Ohio, states, that the winter of 1826—7 was the *coldest*, and that of 1827—8 the *mildest* which had been experienced at that place for the last twenty years; and that more rain had fallen within the last three or four months, than at any previous time during an equal period since the first settlement of the country.

The Western Luminary states, that on the 18th of February, at the close of a four days meeting, resolutions were adopted to raise the sum of 20000 dollar sfor the purpose of furnishing every family in Kentucky, destitute of the scripture, with a copy of the Bible within two years. Seven hundred dollars were immediately subscribed.

The Bible Society at Wheeling, Va. have adopted a resolution pledging themselves to use all proper exertion to supply every family destitute of the scriptures within that county, with a copy of the Bible within one year.

At a meeting held at Philadelphia on the 1st inst. an association was formed, in which Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians were united, for the purpose of distributing the Bible in S. America.

A survey of the county of New Hanover has been made by Charles Montague, esq. in pursuance of the order of the County Court on that subject. A complete map of the survey was exhibited to the court, at their session last week, which was highly approved of by every member of the bench, and afforded much gratification to the officers and all others who inspected it. An order was passed directing the delivery of it to John M'Rae, esq. of Fayetteville. *Cape-Fear Recorder.*

Duelling.—A bill to supress Duelling has passed the House of Assembly of the state of New York, by a vote of 61 to 37. The first section declares the inflicting of a wound in a duel, beyond the bounds of the state, from which death ensues in the state, murder; the second subjects the seconds to the punishment of felons, whether death ensues or not.

N. Y. Observer,

The New York Christian Advocate notices a negro, of the methodist denomination, who has been a preacher 39 years. He used to walk 18 miles in a day, and preach three times; and would sometimes wade to his neck through streams of water. "He had taught his dog to swim rivers and brooks, and carry his hymn book and bible across in his mouth without getting them wet."

New application of water power.—At a late riot in Boston, between two parties of Irishmen, consisting of about 150 each, the civil authorities being called upon to quell it, rung the bells for fire, which immediately brought the engine companies to the spot. By a few discharges upon the rioters their courage became suddenly *cooled*; their pugnacious tempers received a sudden *damper;* and the combatants withdrew from the field of battle, apparently as well satisfied as if they had suffered a thorough depletion from the *shelalah.*

Fatal Affair.—A rencontre took place at Little Rock, Ark. at the printing office of Mr. Woodruff, in which Mr. John F. Garret lost his life. It appears that Garret had repeatedly threatened the life Col. Ashley, and armed himself with a cowhide and loaded pistols. He fired his pistols at Col. A. but owing to Woodruff's interference the balls were lodged in the wall. Ashley also fired a pistol at G. but it is not yet certain that A.'s pistol was the one which gave G. his death wound. In the conflict, Mr. Woodruff received a ball under the fleshy part of his arm.

Troubles in Maine.—The Portland Argus contains a letter which states, that eight Americans residing at Madawaska, and eleven on the Aroostoock, were indicted the last court on two charges amounting to treason against the King of England, viz. 1st with having hoisted American colors at Madawaska, and refusing to pull them down when requested; and 2dly with having resisted a British officer acting in his official capacity of constable. It is said that a *posse comitatus* was coming from the British lines to seize them; in consequence of which a number had fled to Houlton Plantation for protection. The whole of our frontiers is agitated by this state of affairs; and we think it indispensable that government take some active steps on the subject.

There are some queer fellows in Congress.—One of this class is Mr. *Crockett*, of Tennessee. His coat of arms consist of a rifle, butchers' knife, and tomahawk, surmounting his name. This he has actually had engraved on his seal. He is the same gentleman, who boasts that he can whip his weight in wild cats, wade the Mississippi with a steam boat on his back, and do various other such unheard of feats of prowess. In short, from his own account of himself, he can do almost any thing but speak a speech in the House.—And he expresses some surprise that he cannot do this, for, he says, he knows he can whip any man in it.

The Charlottsville, Virginia, Advocate, states, that there is in press at that office, "A Memoir, by James Monroe, of his unsettled claims upon the government and people of the U. States." The Advocate remarks, "In it a condensed view of the author's two missions to Europe will be exhibited, and the causes of his present embarrassments explained."

The stated meeting of the Orange Presbytery will be held at Newbern on the 16th of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening

March 25. 23—

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William B. Jameison, bearing date the 4th day of September last, to secure certain debts therein expressed, I will expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th day April next, one thousand acres of LAND, more or less, on the waters of Little river, including the Mansion House and Mills of the said Jameison. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, *Trustee.*

March 25. 23—3w

Stop the Filley.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. a sorrel Filley, two years old in June next. She is likely and in good order, with a long tail and mane, with some white on her forehead, and I think both of her hind feet are white. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid for taking her up and feeding her until I get her again.

Chesley F. Faucett.

Orange county, March 21. 23—3w

☞ The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, are requested to give the above three insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the post-master at Faucett's store for payment. C. F. F.

STOLEN

From the stable of the subscriber on Saturday night the 22d inst. a bay Horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is about eight years old, about four feet ten inches high, has a small white spot on his rump, his eyes weak and sometimes appear as though he would become blind; he is very spirited, particularly when in geer; is remarkably ticklish on his loins, so much so that a mail pad, or even the skirt of a coat, or harness of any kind, makes him quite restless, and often to kick up. The subscriber is the more particular in describing this peculiarity, as it is one which he has from the first possessed, and may more readily than any other description lead to his discovery. His feet were shod all round, the shoes not swaged, one on a hind foot has been corked and somewhat worn, the others are new. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or any information respecting him addressed to the post master at Mount Tirzah, Person county, N. C.

Phillips Moore.

Mount Tirzah, March 25. 23—3w

From the New York Observer.

'On hearing that a party had assembled on New Year's Eve, for the purpose of "dancing the old year out and the new one in."

And is it thus, ye careless ones, ye live?
Sporting upon the very grave of time!
Does then its flight no better lesson give,
Than spend its close as was misspent itsprime?
And is it thus ye hail the embryo year,—
In joy, and revelry, and noisy mirth;
And know ye not 'tis folly's mad career,
Unworthy beings of empyreal birth!

Think of the many who one year ago,
Were fair, and bright, and happy too, as you;
Now in the dust those active limbs are low,—
The cheek hath lost its bloom, the eye its hue.
They sprang as fresh to joy as you do now,
Hope woke anew for them her gladsome lay,
Youth his warm seal impress'd upon their brow;
Yet they from hope and youth were call'd away!

Aye, and perchance, ere this new year shall close
Ye may resign this transient, fleeting breath;
Find in the grave that long, that last repose,
Which waits on those who sleep the sleep of death.

O, it were fitter far to close the year,
Mourning the days which have neglected pass'd
Pour o'er its wasted hours the timely tear,
While yet life's little day of grace doth last.

So should ye meet the envied fate of him,
Whose spirit soars untroubled to its rest;
Who, as upon his sight earth's scenes grow dim,
Hails from afar, the heaven of the blest.

THE BLISS OF LOVE.

I love too well
The fairy spell
That lovely woman casts around us,
To madly seek
The chain to break
With which in diamond link she's bound us.
Her glance of love
To me will prove
A joy that nations should not buy;
Her liquid kiss—
My dearest bliss;
My star of life—her beaming eye.
Then, oh, may joy,
Without alloy,
Long cloudless o'er her fortunes shine!
May nought beguile
Her heavenly smile,
Or her angel form divine!

LOVE IN A MIST.

In the village of Cripplesingleit lived Miss Bridget Sibthurdle, and Miss Dorothy Marchmyrtle. The villagers were apt to call them, when speaking of them, Mrs.; but in retaining the prefixed Miss, I have the sanction of thei own invariable custom, and surely they had a right to decide on their own appellation. These two old maids had long been the stockfish of the village. They were a sort of landmarks, and were supposed by the juveniles of the place to be coeval with the market cross. That this, however, was not the case, appeareth from the register of the parish church of Garry minster, wherein is recorded the baptism of Bridget, daughter of Humphrey and Bridget Sibthurdle, baptized May 3, 1765; and of Dorothy, daughter of John and Sismunda Marchmyrtle, April 10, in the same year. We can most truly and seriously assure our readers, that the sin of old maidenhood did not lie at the door of either of these ladies. On the contrary, their efforts to divorce themselves from celibacy had been numberless. The learned professions had encountered a full display of their charms. The Ollapods and Brisfvits were besieged in vain. One by one the apothecaries evaporated and the attorneys would not plead, though there was every chance of an 'O yes' from the respondents. Fate at length directed to the village Jonah Elderberry, Esquire, a younger son's younger son, who retired in the 58th year of his age to Cripplesingleit, on a gold headed cane, and a life annuity of one hundred and nineteen pounds, odd shillings, odd pence, the bequest of an old aunt, for whom Jonah had invented a tooth powder equally choice and cheap. Jonah Elderberry, Esq. was a little man, and a great beau; (on his arrival in the vicinity of the two spinsters, he was called the beau with two strings.) He wore a little wig, very neat, and always appeared in a cinnamon coloured coat and a faded apple bloom complexion. He carried age well; he also carried, on damp days, a small silk umbrella, with an ivory handle. He wore silk stockings, with long clocks, and being inside of the clocks, he was sometimes called Bell hammer, which accounts for his striking harmony with the two spinsters. They heard of the name given him, and changed it to Belamour.

To Mr. Elderberry, accordingly, both ladies laid seige. They beseiged him in hopes that he would beseech them; but each flattered herself with the hope of being the lucky she, and of disappointing the other. This was a powerful by-motive, for they were bosom friends. However, Mr Elderberry's conduct was sufficiently ambignous; not that he failed in paying the most decided attentions to either lady; on the contrary, he was equally assiduous to both, and here was the mischief. So equally did he divide himself that he ran a chance of being cut dead, a catastrophe which was only prevented by the scarcity of bachelors in the village. At length, however, it appeared that things were coming to a crisis. Miss Dorothy Marchmyrtle had had supernatural indications, that *something was going to come*. For three several mornings the coffee grounds had given mysterious hints; bride cake appeared in her dreams, and cradles bounced from the fire. The rind of an orange thrown over her shoulder arranged itself in a true love knot. That of a turnip, to be sure, had represented an H; and why might not Elderberry be spelt with that letter? And even if it were not the first letter of Elderberry, it was certainly the last of Jonah.

On the morning of the fourth day came a little flourish on the knocker at the door of Miss Dorothy's dwelling; and a single knock by way of peroration, a sort of minature town knock; or London rap in a consumption. The door opened, and Miss Marchyrtle's handmaid announced Mr. Elderberry. So 'enter Jonah.' There was something more of constraint in Miss Dorothy's manner than usual, as she motioned Mr. Elderberry to a chair; a degree of consciousness which looks very well at sixteen; but is perhaps reversed when the figures are versed. This something, it has no name in the living tongue, was not, however, confined to the spinster. It seemed even still more to occupy and overwhelm the bachelor. Several ahems. Information given and received on that recondite subject the state of the weather. Lapdog not very well? Lapdog not very well, sick of a surfeit, occasioned by eating too many stewed oysters, poor dear thing. Friend Miss Sibthurdle very well? Miss Sibthurdle quite well. So passed half an hour. At the expiration of this period, the conversation, after a sort of Rubicon like pause, was renewed. A new key was touched, and a mystery was unlocked. 'I have ventured to wait on Miss Marchmyrtle in consequence of — of —' a period or or full stop. 'No need of assigning any cause. Mr Elderberry's visits always acceptable!' 'Very good—very kind—very kind indeed. But the occasion of my present visit is one of so peculiar a nature, one in which my happiness is so materially a subject that my dear Miss Marchmyrtle must excuse any want of connexion in detail of what it is impossible, perhaps, explicitly to detail.' 'I believe, I think, I imagine, I understand your meaning, sir. Beg you will compose yourself.' 'Then, madam, this—this—the attachment of which I would speak, you are acquainted with?' 'I confess, Mr. Elderberry, to show you the frankness, with which I mean—with which it is my wish to speak, I own I have suspected it. Be quiet, Cupid.' The last words were spoken to the lapdog, and not to Mr. Elderberry.—'And may I then venture—may I hope—that this too, too tender penchant of my heart for one of the most deserving of her sex merits Miss Marchmyrtle's approbation? If so, my happiness will be complete. 'Sir, I protest I am not prepared. Cupid, I say, how you tease me! I am not at this moment capable; my agitation is such; pardon me, sir.' 'How kind,' said Mr. Elderberry, 'how compassionate! Yet, forgive me, if I cannot leave this place without knowing the sentiments of one whose judgment is so paramount.' The maiden sighed, sidled, bridled, looked amiable, said, 'Sir, if you will take advantage of my agitation, I do own, your merit requires it.—Your proposal has my concurrence.' 'I am the happiest of men,' exclaimed the lover. 'Your approbation only was wanting to perfect my felicity; without that I could not have ventured to complete the union, dear as it is to my heart.' 'Of course not!' said the lady, whom this singular truism rather amazed. 'Forgive me, madam, if I now leave you—you know a lover's feelings, and I must hasten to expedite matters.' And the gentleman vanished, leaving Miss Dorothy astonished, that he should be in such haste to procure the license before the day was fixed.

An hour had not elapsed when Miss Bridget Sibthurdle was announced. She was introduced to her friend's dressing room. 'My dear Dorothy, who do you think has just left me? Ah! I see you guess! But of course you must, he told me he had just left you.' 'If you mean Mr. Elderberry, my dear friend, certainly it is not long since he was here.' 'Yes, I know he has opened all to you; he told me he had.' 'Indeed! He was in a great hurry to impart his tidings. Yet he seems so happy one cannot but pardon him.' 'Well, my love, you know I have a favor to beg, which I am sure you will not refuse! our friendship will ensure its being granted.' 'I think I guess,' replied Miss Dorothy; 'well, but speak, my dear.'— Why you know there must be a bride's maid on this occasion.' 'Precisely what I was thinking of.' 'Now I should be very happy, my dear Marchmyrtle——' 'Ah! I understand you; yes, my dear friend, you certainly, in preference to every other, shall be my bride's maid.' '*Your* bride's maid! Miss Marchmyrtle?' 'Certainly, I promise it to you.' 'Oh, that is, when you are married; yes, then, certainly, you shall return me the compliment.' '*When I* am married! My dear Bridget, you are bewildered. Did you not just ask to accompany me as my bride's maid?'—'When! where! what *do* you mean?' cried the bewildered Bridget. 'Madam, this is no jesting matter, I assure you; I look on your conduct as unfriendly.' 'Miss Marchmyrtle, your conversation is unintelligible—is strange—unaccountable: in a word, do you wish to appear as my friend on my approaching union with Mr. Elderberry, or not?' '*Your* union, ma'am!' 'Yes, ma'am! Mr. Elderberry has, as you know, this morning made proposals—' 'Yes, to me,' interrupted Miss Marchmyrtle. 'Did you not say he had told you of it?' 'His affection for me, he certainly told me he had, though without consulting me informed you of; a liberty which I overlooked in him at the time. Had he known that I was to be thus insulted, he would have placed his confidence elsewhere.' 'Woman! it is false!' exclaimed Miss Marchmyrtle, unable to suppress the torrent of her rage. '*You!* marry *you!*' retorted the other, 'you old—you ugly wretch?' 'Come along! this instant, come along!' screamed Dorothy: and seizing her quandam friend by the arm, she dragged her away. The chair in which Miss Bridget had arrived, was at the door, into it they both got; they were not very corpulent, and the vehicle was of easy dimensions. 'To Mr. Elderberry's,' and to Mr. Elderberry's they were carried. The honor of this visit not a little surprised the gentleman in question, who was arranging a quantity of white kid gloves, with which his table was covered. 'Mr. Elderberry, you did me the honor of a visit this morning,' said Miss Marchmyrtle, smoothing down her features as much as in her lay. 'I had certainly that felicity; and never, madam, did a visit at your dwelling confer more pleasure.' 'You spoke, sir, of —of—an intended—a desired—on your part, I say—desired union.' 'Desired, ma'am, I trust, nay I know, on both sides.' '*Indeed*, sir!' with a toss: 'may I inquire, for the satisfaction of my friend and myself, the present name of the future Mrs. Elderberry?' 'Are you not acquainted with it!' exclaimed the astonished bachelor. 'I understood as much this morning, when I waited to gain your approval of the intended event; that is, of my marriage with my beloved Mary Murray.' 'Mary Murray! vile deceiver,' exclaimed Miss Sibthurdle. 'Mary Murray! you basest of men,' exclaimed Miss Marchmyrtle. 'O Dorothy! O Bridget! deceived, betrayed, undone!' wept, sobbed, and said both ladies in concert. 'Mr. Elderberry, did you not this morning ask me if I were acquainted with your attachment?' 'To Mary, I did; I went to acquaint you, and afterwards Miss Sibthurdle, with the circumstance; by each, I was told, you were already acquainted with it.'' The ladies were dumfounded. The question of approbation they had construed as a question of acceptance. Their hopes were ruined, and the bachelor lost. They departed, were reconciled, and joined in hatred to the new couple. They went home, Miss Sibthurdle to fondle her cat; Miss Marchmyrtle to vent her spleen upon Cupid. *English Paper.*

Influence of the Female Character.

Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side lies the inferiority. While the greater part of our sex are engaged in turning up the clods of the earth, fashioning the materials which are to supply the physical wants of our race, exchanging the products of industry of different countries, toiling amidst the perils of war and the tumults of politics—to you is committed the nobler task of moulding the infant mind; it is yours to control the stormy passions of man, to inspire him with those sentiments which subdue his ferocity, and make his heart gentle and soft; it is yours to open to him the truest and purest sources of happiness and prompt him to the love of virtue and religion. A *wife, a mother!* How sacred and venerable these names! What nobler objects can the most aspiring ambition propose to itself than to fulfil the duties which these relations imply! Instead of murmuring that your field of influence is so narrow, my friends, should you not rather tremble at the magnitude and sacredness of your responsibility? When you demand of man a higher education than has hitherto been given you, and claim to drink from the same wells of knowledge as himself, should it not be that you may be thus enabled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for him, but to move more worthily and gracefully within your own?

Thatcher's Sermon.

He who says, "I will sorrow, and will not be comforted," is ignorant of the laws of his own nature; he knows not that which is within him. He cannot dedicate his days to unavailing regrets. Comfort will visit him in a thousand unknown shapes and unsuspected forms. Sometimes it will steal unawares into his soul, and brooding like the Halcyon on the billowy waters of his spirit, they will become calm. Sometimes like a think of life and beauty, it will start up before him in his path, and he will welcome it to his arms. If joy is transient, so is sorrow. The charriot of time, though its wheels be noiseless, is ever rolling on its course. The world may remain unmoved, but to us it is ever changing. The mountain which in the morning hides half the firmament from the eye of the mariner, when seen at eventide from the deck of the receding vessel, seems to have shrunk into a molehill.

Cyril Thornton.

Economy.—M. Say, a celebrated French writer on political economy, has the following story:—"Being in the country I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a barn yard, (looking to the fields) was often left open: every one who went through, drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped, and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumped over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ancle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twencrowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth as much more.—Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain, trouble, vexation, and inconvenience for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence, and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

The dead man's anger.—Some years since the manager of a rope walk in this city, being much in want of assistance, met a person in the street, who was by profession a rigger. 'Come, Bill, lend us a hand to-morrow, to lay a cable; we are very short of help, and can't get along without you." 'Ogh, Colonel! I can't work to-morrow, any how; *father is dead, and he'll be mad if I don't go to funeral.*" *N. E. Enq.*

ADVERTISEMENT EXDRA.

Dr. *Vanderskinburger*, has shust gome do down, ant breshents hish mosht kint ant obshequish gomblemends do de laties of dish blash, of bot shexes, ant resbectfully dells dem, dat he hash gote von vonterful meesheen vor squeeshing der vaishs sho tite ant shmall, ash to lu e lik al de vorld ash shmall like a washp in de middle.—Te Toctor takes de vreckles vrom der vaish vid his shbezific blaishder, ant laves de shkin ash shoft, ant vite ash de lek of de shicken van de vedders be blacked off or de hant of a young papy—Vor Von Tollar.

A sporting gentleman, passing by a house, observed on the door, the separate name of a physician and surgeon, and facetiously remarked that the circumstance put him in mind of a double barrelled gun, for if one *missed* the other was sure to *kill*.

A whimsical comparison was made between a clock and a woman. Charles Fox observed that he thought the simile bad——'For,' said he, 'a clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them.'

Most men adapt religion to their interests, instead of adapting their interests to their religion.

There is as little fear that a man can be miserable who has charity, as there is hope that any priest can save him without.

A trick.—A Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davis county, Indiana, and the jailor good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail with him over night; early the next morning, she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailor discovered that *he* had departed, leaving *her* in his place, she having put on the breeches. *She* was shortly after discharged, and *he* has not since been heard from.

Positively the Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond or account, for postage or otherwise, will please take notice, that if they do not come forward and settle their respective dues on or before the first day of April next, that they may expect to have to settle them by paying cost; as I am determined to place all balances due me, without exception, into the hands of officers for the purpose of collection. The subscriber sincerely hopes that those who are in arrears to him will avail themselves of the above notice, and call and settle their respective dues, as he has no desire of running them to cost; but so sure as they neglect it, such will be the case.

R. L. Cook.

March 22. 22—

NOTICE.

LOST, or mislaid, a note of hand executed by William H. Adams to the subscriber for seventy one dollars and twenty-four cents, dated in the fall of 1819, with two credits upon it for twenty-five and ten dollars. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said William H. Adams from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

Martin Hanks.

March 18. 22—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to shew cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 22—6w

AT AND UNDER

PRIME COST.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of *BOWERS & NEWBY*, will, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 16th May next. In order to close the business of the concerns as early as possible, we shall on *FRIDAY NEXT the 14th INST.* commence selling at Wholesale and Retail, for CASH only, the entire STOCK of DRY GOODS, amounting to more than

30 000 DOLLARS.

Comprising, (with a variety of *new* and *fashionable* Goods expected by the FIRST *arrivals* from New York and Philadelphia, of which due notice will be given,) an *extensive* and *choice Spring assortment*, at and under

New-York Prime Cost.

Our determination being to *close doors* on the day above stated, our town and country friends and the public may be assured of their NOT paying a PROFIT on any one article—they are however requested to CALL and JUDGE for themselves.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, who purchase this spring will find it greatly to their interest to call, there being more than one half of the stock vacat.

☞ A list of the articles comprising the assortment will be published in the Intelligencer of Friday next.

Bowers & Newby,

East side of Sycamore st.

Petersburg, March 11. 22—2w

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Journal, Warrenton Reporter, Hillsborough Recorder, and Tarborough Free Press, will insert the above twice, and forward their accounts to the office of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, as circumstances renders it necessary to be done without delay.

Cain & Moore.

March 4. 20—

NOTICE.

THERE is in the hands of James Woods an account against me for about thirteen dollars, which account I forewarn any person against trading for, as I have paid the same, and am determined not to pay it again.

Thomas Armstrong.

March 4 20—